

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.
From London, via Rio Janeiro, yesterday, having left Plymouth 15th May, and Rio Janeiro 15th August, the *barque Trial*, 30 tons, Captain with general cargo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Heron, Dr. Mowbray, Messrs. Jackson, Easton, Bell, and Morton, intermediaries, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and two children, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and child, Mrs. Herbert and child, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Hemming.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.
October 21.—*Mary Ann*, 10, Thompson, from the Hawkebury, with lime; *Express*, 24, Graham, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber; *Swan*, 62, Boyle, from the Clarence, with 20,000 feet cedar; *Norfolk*, 16, Dennis, from Brisbane Water, with shells; *Charles Webb*, 30, Cox, from the M'Leay, with 11,000 feet cedar; *Curlew*, 10, Stevenson, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber.

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CLEARANCE.
For Singapore, the *barque* *Boon of Commerce*, Captain Williams, with coals. Passengers—Messrs. Martin and servant, and Monsieur Feira.

The *trial* was detained some time at Rio Janeiro, having discharged the cargo she had on board for different bourses. The *Caledonia*, from Port Adelaide, bound for London, touched at Rio a few days ago. From the *trial* a few remarks on the general character of the hand-loom weavers:—"Relative to the general habits of the weavers, as to diligence, providence, frugality, honesty, and temperance, they rank in common with their fellow-workmen. Low wages tend to destroy the energy requisite for active diligence; the earnings of the out-door weaver are too low to afford a surplus for provident savings, therefore frugality and temperance are the results of necessity. It might be presumed that persons in a low moral condition would sink into a low moral state; the weavers, however, are not a class addicted to daring crime or hardened theft; their pilferings are confined to vegetables, or to obtain a little wood for firing, and to minor offences, emanating from extreme distress; they commit no offences in order to obtain the means of riot and debauchery, and in many cases, hunger is the sole and only cause." In further reference to the weavers, I found, that in the prison at Horley 782 persons had been confined in the term of two years, and that only 27 of that number had been weavers, 11 of whom had deserted their families through distress, 6 for assault, and 4 only for stealing, the rest for vagrancy and minor offences.

33. Have you a general acquaintance with the inland Counties of England? Yes, I know a little of Cambridge. 35. It appears from the Return, that the number from Cambridge was 23, do you think that a fair number? I do, and for this reason—the population are all employed, and at fair wages, in cultivating low land which has been recently drained. 36. Do you conceive, then, is a disposition to emigrate from Cambridge? There might be from towns and districts of the higher land of that County, but I should doubt it. 37. Are there any other Counties in England, from which you think it more practicable to obtain labour than Cambridge? Yes, from Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire. 38. Your expectations, then, it would appear, are principally fixed on the manufacturing districts? Yes, because I think in those districts you will find a greater redundancy of population; and if it be objected that they have lived in towns, necessity will force them to a change of habit and occupation. 45. Have you any acquaintance with Scotland or Ireland? I have not; but from information afforded me by my brother Commissioner, I think a large supply of labour might be had from the manufacturing towns of Scotland—Paisley and Glasgow. 46. Do you think a suitable class of persons could be obtained from the weavers of Manchester? I think they might make good shepherds. 47. Do you think, generally speaking, that they would be persons of good character, and such as it would be desirable to introduce into the Colony? I do, because the poor weavers are a depressed and harmless set of men; I have seen them much emaciated. 48. Are they emancipated from distress or dissipation? Some few perhaps from dissipation, but mostly from distress and confinement in small unhealthy rooms at their sedentary occupations; nevertheless I think it a place from which much labour might be procured."

The opinion here expressed by Mr. MILLS, as to the eligibility of manufacturing workmen for the calling of shepherds, is borne out by the testimony of witnesses who speak from actual experience.

Mr. DALRYMPLE, a settler of many years' standing—"59. Have you ever had any immigrants from towns, and employed them as shepherds? Yes. 60. Have they proved good shepherds? After a little teaching they have made quite as good shepherds as any other class of men. 61. Then you have no doubt that from Emigrant labourers, from the United Kingdom, a good class of persons can be obtained as shepherds? Certainly; the immigrants can be made shepherds without any difficulty."

Mr. H. MARSH—"55. What time do you think it would take to teach newly-arrived immigrant shepherds? They might learn the duty in ten days; one of my best shepherds is a boy of 13 years of age, and began shepherding for the first time in his life with me about fourteen months ago."

Mr. A. B. DENNISON—"20. Have you found any difficulty in teaching the immigrants to be shepherds? No; the occupation of a shepherd is readily learnt; it merely requires a little attention."

This evidence seems to prove, to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced mind, that weavers and other artisans will make good shepherds, at least as good as labourers from the agricultural districts. Why, then, do the Government not admit them to emigrate on bounty? The prohibition is cruel to the poor sufferers themselves, and at the same time unjust to the colony, seeing that its direct operation is to encourage an enormous excess of immigration from Ireland. We do not object to the Irish as such, for as British subjects they stand on precisely equal ground with Englishmen and Scotchmen; but we do object to their being brought out in the enormous disproportion of two to one, for no other reason, that we can divine, than that, as potato-growers, they pass muster as "agricultural labourers," whilst English and Scotch artisans, because their rural accomplishments are less unequivocal, are sternly rejected. This, in the strictest sense of the word, a gross national injustice.

We have been in the habit of contending that weavers would make good shepherds, but it appears also that they make good agriculturalists. We inserted a few days since an extract from the *Bytown* (Upper Canada) *Gazette* in proof of this assertion, and we now give a portion of another article from the same paper of the 31st March on the subject:—"We may here remark—a fact we would feel desirous of impressing on the minds of our statesmen—namely, that the advantages which Canada holds forth for the emigrant, are not confined to any one particular class, nor are the attainments of these advantages confined to men who have been brought up to any particular calling or trade in the father-land. We find many instances of the successful efforts of soldiers and sailors for the attainment of comfort and plenty in Canada, although it has been generally remarked that these do not make the best settlers. Mechanics of all descriptions, whether their previous occupations have been of an active or sedentary nature, form good and successful classes in Canada; and of these classes none exceed *country weavers*, a fact which we do not too loudly proclaimed to statesmen and philanthropists at the present day, when so many thousands of those operatives are the victims of want and misery at home. We have known many, who, from some defect in their constitution, were, while pursuing their sedentary life as mechanics, suffering from sickness; but who, on their removal to the healthy woods of Canada, became robust and vigorous men, with renovated health and strength."

VIII. AN AUSTRALIAN CANAAN.—Corner 38th and 39th degrees of latitude, being the southern extremity of that splendid tract of country called Gipps Land. Mr. MACALISTER has had sheep and cattle stations there for several years, and in his evidence before the Committee, he describes its beauty and fertility, and its several local advantages, in such terms as suggest the idea of an Australian Canaan. He says it is well watered, being bounded to the northward and westward, and south-west, by the Australian Alps, these mountains giving rise to considerable streams, or rather rivers, each of them navigable from ten to fifteen miles, from a very large fresh water navigable lake, called Lake Victoria. These streams run perpetually, even in the driest seasons, in consequence of the melting of the snow on the mountains. The district is about 70 miles in length, and 30 or 40 in depth. A great portion is fit for agricultural purposes; on the banks of the rivers there is rich alluvial land, without either a tree or a stone upon it, and immediately fit for the plough, without any expense of clearing, exclusively of large tracts of bush land of the richest description. The alluvial soil is of very considerable depth. He knew an instance of a native boy digging fourteen feet, and the soil to that depth was alluvial. He should certainly say, that in that district might be grown as much wheat as is now grown in Van Diemen's Land. It would produce wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, clover, lucerne, and all artificial grasses; turnips, and all vegetables grown in England; all European fruits might also, he is persuaded, be grown there with advantage; for grain, Sydney would afford a market, and Van Diemen's Land would take the stock. This country is also admirably calculated for *dairy farms*, the sward of natural pastures being extremely rich, and the milk yielding an unusual quantity of butter. He may have seen as good land in Ireland, but never in Scotland. The country is full of game, kangaroos, emus, wild turkeys, geese, &c. there is likewise abundance of fish in the lake and harbour. The harbour is an immense sheet of water, having, he supposes, about one hundred islands in it; it is about thirty miles one way, and four or five the other. There is abundance of room for vessels drawing ten or twelve feet, even at low water; the tide rises 10 feet. He has had the opinion of two masters of vessels who were there; they state that the entrance is perfectly safe for vessels drawing 11 or 12 feet water, at any time of the tide, and that at high water vessels of large tonnage could enter; the anchorage within the bay affords security for vessels of any size; it is considered a better and safer harbour than Port Phillip. It is his intention to commence a sailing establishment there on a very large scale. He considers that

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VIII. AN AUSTRALIAN CANAAN.—Corner 38th and 39th degrees of latitude, being the southern extremity of that splendid tract of country called Gipps Land. Mr. MACALISTER has had sheep and cattle stations there for several years, and in his evidence before the Committee, he describes its beauty and fertility, and its several local advantages, in such terms as suggest the idea of an Australian Canaan. He says it is well watered, being bounded to the northward and westward, and south-west, by the Australian Alps, these mountains giving rise to considerable streams, or rather rivers, each of them navigable from ten to fifteen miles, from a very large fresh water navigable lake, called Lake Victoria. These streams run perpetually, even in the driest seasons, in consequence of the melting of the snow on the mountains. The district is about 70 miles in length, and 30 or 40 in depth. A great portion is fit for agricultural purposes; on the banks of the rivers there is rich alluvial land, without either a tree or a stone upon it, and immediately fit for the plough, without any expense of clearing, exclusively of large tracts of bush land of the richest description. The alluvial soil is of very considerable depth. He knew an instance of a native boy digging fourteen feet, and the soil to that depth was alluvial. He should certainly say, that in that district might be grown as much wheat as is now grown in Van Diemen's Land. It would produce wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, clover, lucerne, and all artificial grasses; turnips, and all vegetables grown in England; all European fruits might also, he is persuaded, be grown there with advantage; for grain, Sydney would afford a market, and Van Diemen's Land would take the stock. This country is also admirably calculated for *dairy farms*, the sward of natural pastures being extremely rich, and the milk yielding an unusual quantity of butter. He may have seen as good land in Ireland, but never in Scotland. The country is full of game, kangaroos, emus, wild turkeys, geese, &c. there is likewise abundance of fish in the lake and harbour. The harbour is an immense sheet of water, having, he supposes, about one hundred islands in it; it is about thirty miles one way, and four or five the other. There is abundance of room for vessels drawing ten or twelve feet, even at low water; the tide rises 10 feet. He has had the opinion of two masters of vessels who were there; they state that the entrance is perfectly safe for vessels drawing 11 or 12 feet water, at any time of the tide, and that at high water vessels of large tonnage could enter; the anchorage within the bay affords security for vessels of any size; it is considered a better and safer harbour than Port Phillip. It is his intention to commence a sailing establishment there on a very large scale. He considers that

you found any difficulty in teaching the immigrants to be shepherds? No; the occupation of a shepherd is readily learnt; it merely requires a little attention."

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parish than seek the adventure of a distant colony. The class of persons likely to come out in great numbers are the hand-loom weavers. In my report to the House of Commons, upon the subject of emigration, as a means of relief to the hand-loom weavers, I state, p. 527:—"There is a great desire for emigration at this time (1839) among the working classes in Gloucestershire, but, unfortunately for the weavers, they are not a class of persons in request; yet there are many of them fully capable of following rural occupations, and would prove useful members in a colony." The opinion I entertained in England has been confirmed by my residence here. 23. The weavers would make good shepherds, but would they, accustomed as they have been to the atmosphere of towns, be willing to go to the interior? Yes, and very glad of the change; I consider that they would make excellent shepherds. The occupation of a weaver at his loom is silent and sedentary, and the loneliness of the bush would be less irksome to him than it would be to many other callings. The weavers in Yorkshire, and at Bisleigh and Chalford in Gloucestershire, have been employed weaving a peculiar cloth for the China market, called "stripe cloth," and by introduction of these labourers this colony may ultimately become exporters of cloth to China. I beg leave to quote from my report a few remarks upon the general character of the hand-loom weavers:—"Relative to the general habits of the weavers, as to diligence, providence, frugality, honesty, and temperance, they rank in common with their fellow-workmen. Low wages tend to destroy the energy requisite for active diligence; the earnings of the out-door weaver are too low to afford a surplus for provident savings, therefore frugality and temperance are the results of necessity. It might be presumed that persons in a low moral condition would sink into a low moral state; the weavers, however, are not a class addicted to daring crime or hardened theft; their pilferings are confined to vegetables, or to obtain a little wood for firing, and to minor offences, emanating from extreme distress; they commit no offences in order to obtain the means of riot and debauchery, and in many cases, hunger is the sole and only cause." In further reference to the weavers, I found, that in the prison at Horley 782 persons had been confined in the term

[illegible]

A. L. burthen 60 tons, George
 Richards, commander, in ex-
 pectation daily from Maitland
 their arrival commencing. Having greater
 of her cargo loaded. For freight or pas-
 sage apply to
 J. W. WALDSON, DAWES, and CO.
 October 31, 1891. 5671

NOTICE.
 THE Brig SUPPLY, Captain
 James, is bound with sixatively
 for London, on the 27th instant,
 and has room for one more
 passenger. Apply to
 AUGUSTUS GORE.
 5655 Spring-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
 A Yacht from fifteen to
 thirty tons. Apply to Mr. Dun,
 Drury-street.
 Sydney, October 31. 5658

WASH NOTION.
 THAT CAPTAIN DALSTON,
 Commander of the barque
CYPRESS,
 will not be accountable for any debts
 contracted by his crew.
 Sydney, October 31. 5691

Australian Fishing Club.
 GENERAL Meeting of the Jockey Club
 will be held at the Royal Hotel, on
 Wednesday the 5th inst. when the
 attendance of Members (particularly) requested.
 W. HUNTER
 Honorary Secretary. 5659

£500 to be Lent on Mortgage.
 THE sum of Four Hundred Pounds, now in
 the hands of the Treasurer of the Beau-
 tiful Sydney Society, and when the at-
 tention of the Society is directed to the
 request of the Society (that institution), will
 be lent on good security upon mortgage of Town
 property for three, four, or seven years at a
 low rate of interest, payable half yearly. Applications
 to be made by letter, addressed to the under-
 signed, from whom any further particulars may
 be ascertained.
 G. ALLEN,
 Joint Secretary. 5654

October 30,
 To the Electors of Phillip's Ward, City
 of Sydney,
GENTLEMEN—I trust you will not con-
 sider it beneath my rank in my public
 career in the field to pose as a candidate
 for your suffrages in the election of
 City Councillors.
 The only reason I have for so doing is, that
 cannot my name, as a responsible candidate
 present offering themselves—men unimpaired
 by party or personal interests. For my own
 sake, I am anxious to do so, and I am
 satisfied. I therefore cannot have any interest
 in forwarding the views of the Gas Company,
 or promoting the building of drains, or the
 building and expenditure of large sums of money
 in advance the interests of either of them
 in the interests of the people; but, Gentlemen, I am a
 free-born proprietor, and I am very desirous
 to see the occupation of premises in my ward
 will develop the interests of the whole
 people that I will have to represent—with the
 exception of the Gas Company, and the part
 I have to say, for well representing it.
 Having gone thus far in proposing myself, I
 only remain for me to add, that I shall not
 attempt to belittle my own pretensions to offer
 you a long list of plumes from the Electoral
 column; and, if my opinion, should not be
 considered upon it my only regret, that the honest
 and the true, and the honest, and the honest
 the time, and landing upon them only to (and
 they only) can see no just cause for changing
 my name, and I am born out of my
 favorite candidate.
 I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
 HENRY SMITHERS HAYES.
 Richmond Street Mills,
 Perthshire Street, October 30, 5644

Jones Samuel
 James Alexander
 James Alexander
 John Alexander
 Keith Mitchell
 Kuhn Thomas
 King Joseph
 Lewis Joseph
 Leverett J.
 Lister J.
 Lees John
 Linnett Jeremiah
 Lincoln Timothy
 Matthews Samuel

GENTLEMEN—A
 rough promise of
 the names attached
 which indicated
 that you are
 thank you for your
 you, in the event
 of your interest
 I am, G.
 Yours
 Sydney, October 16, 1891.

HERNIMAN WATSON
 TO JOHN ROSS
 SIR—We, the
 above named,
 allow yourself to be
 Councillor for the
 We are, &c.
 Yours

Samuel Lyons
 John Ross
 Thomas Howard
 Joseph Symes
 N. Randle
 Charles Chapman
 Henry Chutes
 James F. Garfield
 W. H. St. John
 William O'Brien
 John D'Almeida
 John D'Almeida
 J. Bradford
 William Taglia

GENTLEMEN—In
 the name of the
 to be assured, you
 it will be my duty
 to the utmost in my
 future support.
 I have the
 honor to be,
 Clarence-street, Sep-
 1891.

To the Mayor, Alders,
 and Gentlemen,
GENTLEMEN—
 many of my
 candidate for the office
 of Mayor, and I am
 in the public regard
 colony, and the nation
 as an accountant, in
 the public regard
 ability and integrity
 of, induce me to hope
 that I may be
 I beg that support,
 in honor of filling the
 one stand my
 prove myself worthy
 I have the
 honor to be,
 Yours
 John
 Opposite the Council
 Chamber-street,
 September 30.

GENTLEMEN—
 the honor of
 Town Surveyor and
 of a election, I beg
 me to be,
 Your most
 Stuart-street, Sydney

Walter T. T.
Woodward Edward
N. N.
John Walker
William Edwin
Whittaker Joseph
Wray Joseph
Wise William
Wilson David
Wilson Joseph
and Henderson
Williams Thomas

For receiving such name-
support, in addition to
to the original
to consent to ac-
I cannot do less than
for kindness, and assure
of my election, I will use
the welfare of my
constituents.

most obedient servant,
F. WILSON.
5319

WARD, CITY OF STRE-
SE HOLDEN, ESQ.
The undersigned Electors of
the following request you will
be so kind as to nominate a
man for the office of
City Clerk.

obedient servants,
C. H. Gray
John H. Bradley
J. C. Inger
James Hott
Arthur H. Hott
Samuel Barrett
William Edger
C. Smith
Bazuel Mathews
J. Lowcraft
John Weaver
Thomas Davis
John Griffiths

returning thanks for the
of your requisition, I
in the event of my
is to guard your interests
power, and to merit your
confidence.

to the City of Stre-
port, faithfully,
JOHN ROSE HOLDEN
November 23. 4954

Hamden, Connecticut,
to the City of Stre-
port, - Having been urged by
friends to offer myself as a
of Treasurer to the City,
to the good wishes, to make
myself very low in the
of business I have had
which I believe I have un-
questioned, and my experience
I trust generally approved
by that this appeal will be
to the Electors, from whom
I shall wish to secure to me
the situation; and should ac-
cepted effort, I trust I shall
of your confidence.

to be,
and faithful servant,
N. MORRIS, Accountant.
Chambers.

4964

WARD, CITY OF STRE-
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The undersigned Electors of
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obedient servants,
EDWARD HALL,
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National Library of Australia

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